

A path to the future in scleroderma

In October of 2007, a group of true experts in diverse areas relevant to scleroderma were invited to Florence, Italy for a 2-day symposium on 'Controversies in Scleroderma'. As the organizing committee for this activity, we selected the topics and speakers and the format of the meeting which focused on brief cutting-edge presentations followed by intensive group discussions.

This Supplement to *Rheumatology* seemed inescapably important to realize as a summary of the conference and as a compendium for the student of scleroderma everywhere. Each author was asked to write a concise treatise on their individual area of expertise and to follow a uniform format for understandability and accessibility.

Full answers are not yet in to critically important questions in scleroderma but progress is considerable. We work in an era of excitement, collaboration and anticipation. The biological platform for considering interventions has never been stronger. We have several plausible molecular targets and the intellectual framework via which we can stratify our approach. As our understanding of the vascular, immunological and fibrotic features of disease evolves, new hypotheses will emerge and hopefully be efficiently and appropriately tested in controlled clinical trials. However, these trials will not be robust unless there is progress in the clinical sciences of trial design and outcome measures. Scleroderma is a remarkably heterogeneous disorder. It is likely that progress in therapy will be focused on both specific features of disease and on overarching approaches to the commonalities of disease pathogenesis that are expressed in all patients. Lung disease remains the leading cause of death with parenchymal and vascular pathologies being of near equal importance. This conference paid particular attention to new knowledge in both areas that will permit efficient study of well-documented cohorts of clinically and pathophysiologically similar patients.

There is a lot here but also a lot of work ahead! We have better science and a sophisticated approach to clinical management and trial design. Effective treatments seem within reach.

Acknowledgements

Supplement: This paper forms part of the supplement entitled 'Update in systemic sclerosis'. This supplement was supported by an unrestricted grant from Encysive.

Disclosure statement: J.R.S. has funded research and/or consultancy relationships with Actelion, Pfizer, Gilead, Encysive, Pipex, Centocor, Celgene and United Therapeutics relevant to scleroderma therapy. M.M.-C. has a consultancy relationship with Actelion relevant to digital ulcers. O.D. has received research grants and/or served as a consultant for Encysive, Actelion, Ergonex and Array Biopharm. U.M.-L. is supported by the EULAR scleroderma trials and research group (EUSTAR) and the Deutsches Netzwerk fuer Systemische Sklerose (DNSS).

O. DISTLER¹, M. MATUCCI-CERINIC², U. MÜLLER-LADNER^{3,4},
J. R. SEIBOLD⁵

¹Department of Rheumatology, Center for Experimental Rheumatology, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland,

²Department of Biomedicine, Division of Rheumatology, AOUC, Denoche Center, University of Florence, Florence, Italy,

³Department for Internal Medicine and Rheumatology, Justus-Liebig University Giessen, ⁴Department for Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Kerckhoff Clinic, Bad Nauheim, Germany and ⁵University of Michigan Scleroderma Program, Ann Arbor, MI, USA

Accepted 24 July 2008

Correspondence to: J. R. Seibold, University of Michigan Scleroderma Program, 24 Frank Lloyd Wright Drive, PO Box 481, Lobby M, Suite 2500, Ann Arbor, MI, USA 48106. E-mail: jseibold@umich.edu